

Engineering Statement**Introduction**

This statement is included to show that any proposed move to the current licensed station WHIR-FM Danville, Kentucky, will not leave any area underserved, according to the 307(b) fair distribution guidelines. For this study, the facilities of WHIR-FM have been run at 3 kilowatts with a HAAT of 100 meters.

Discussion

The entire area that is currently served by the licensed facility of WHIR-FM is also currently being served by at least 5 or more radio services.

Exhibit A-1 is an overview showing all facilities that serve any portion of the current WHIR-FM licensed facility's coverage area.

Exhibit A-2 is similar to Exhibit A-1, however in order to make abundantly clear that the area is well served, contours that combine to provide at least 5 services have been colored green.

Exhibit A-3 is a map with the extraneous contours removed and a color coded showing of the number of stations that provide service within the current licensed contour of WHIR-FM. As can be seen the entire area is served by 5 or more stations, not including WHIR-FM.

Exhibit A-4 is a population report that corresponds to the map at Exhibit A-3. This further shows that 100% of the area and population that are within the current licensed contour of WHIR-FM are served by 5 or more facilities.

Conclusion

Since the entire area within the current licensed contour of WHIR-FM is well served by at least 5 other radio facilities, any proposed move by WHIR-FM will not create any under-served area.

Respectfully submitted,



David Velasquez
Application Coordinator
Educational Media Foundation
September 19, 2005



Exhibit A-3

884-411-1188

Latitude: 37-40-28 N
Longitude: 084-46-06 W
ERP: 3.00 kW
Channel: 296
Frequency: 107.1 MHz
AMS: Height 377.0 m
Elevation: 273.28 m
Horiz. Pattern: Omni
Prop. Model:

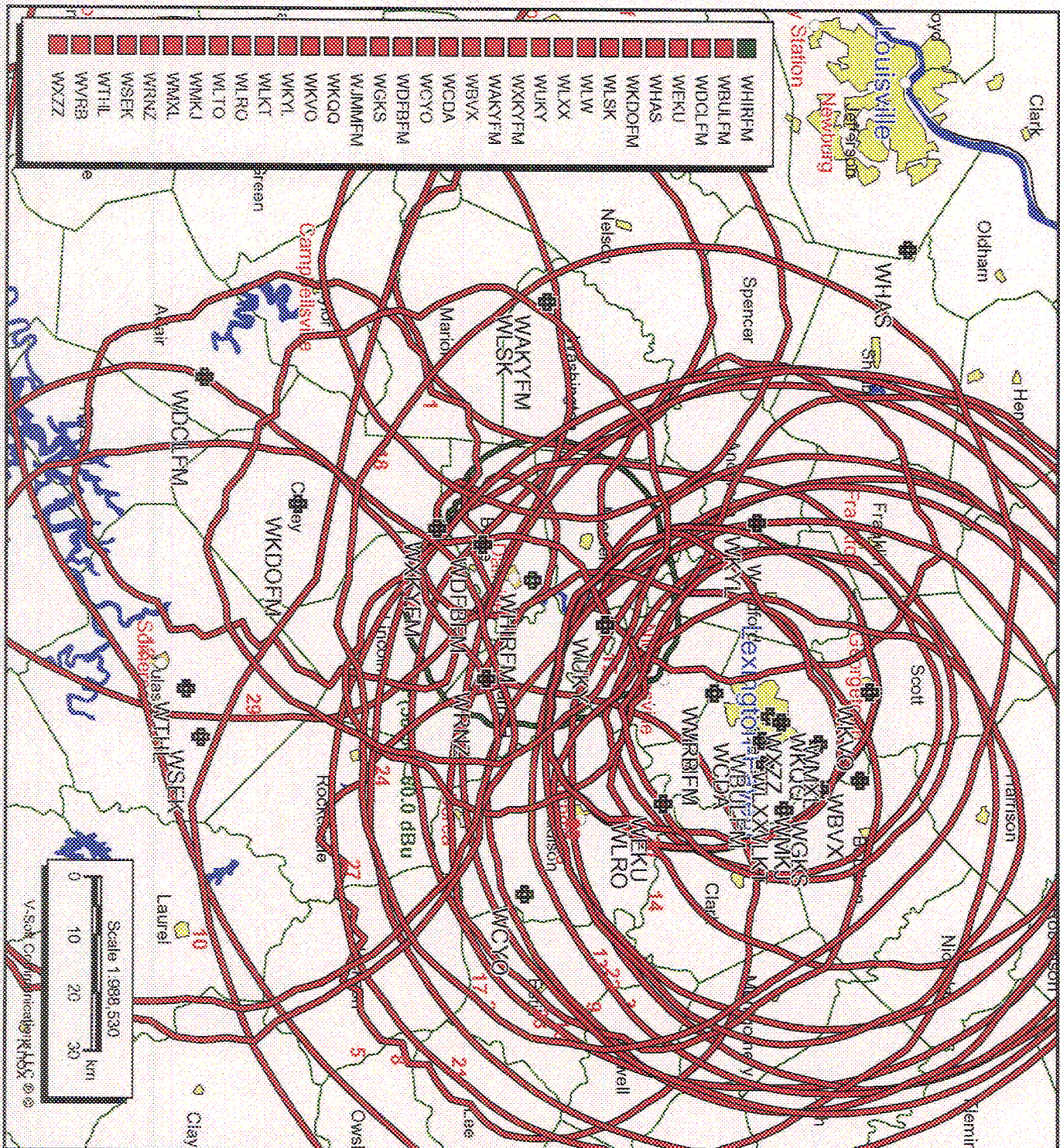


Exhibit A-2

WHIRFM

Latitude: 37.40-28 N
Longitude: 084-46-06 W
ERP: 3.00 kW
Channel: 296
Frequency: 107.1 MHz
Ant. Height: 377.0 m
Elevation: 273.28 m
Horiz. Pattern: Omni
Prop Model:

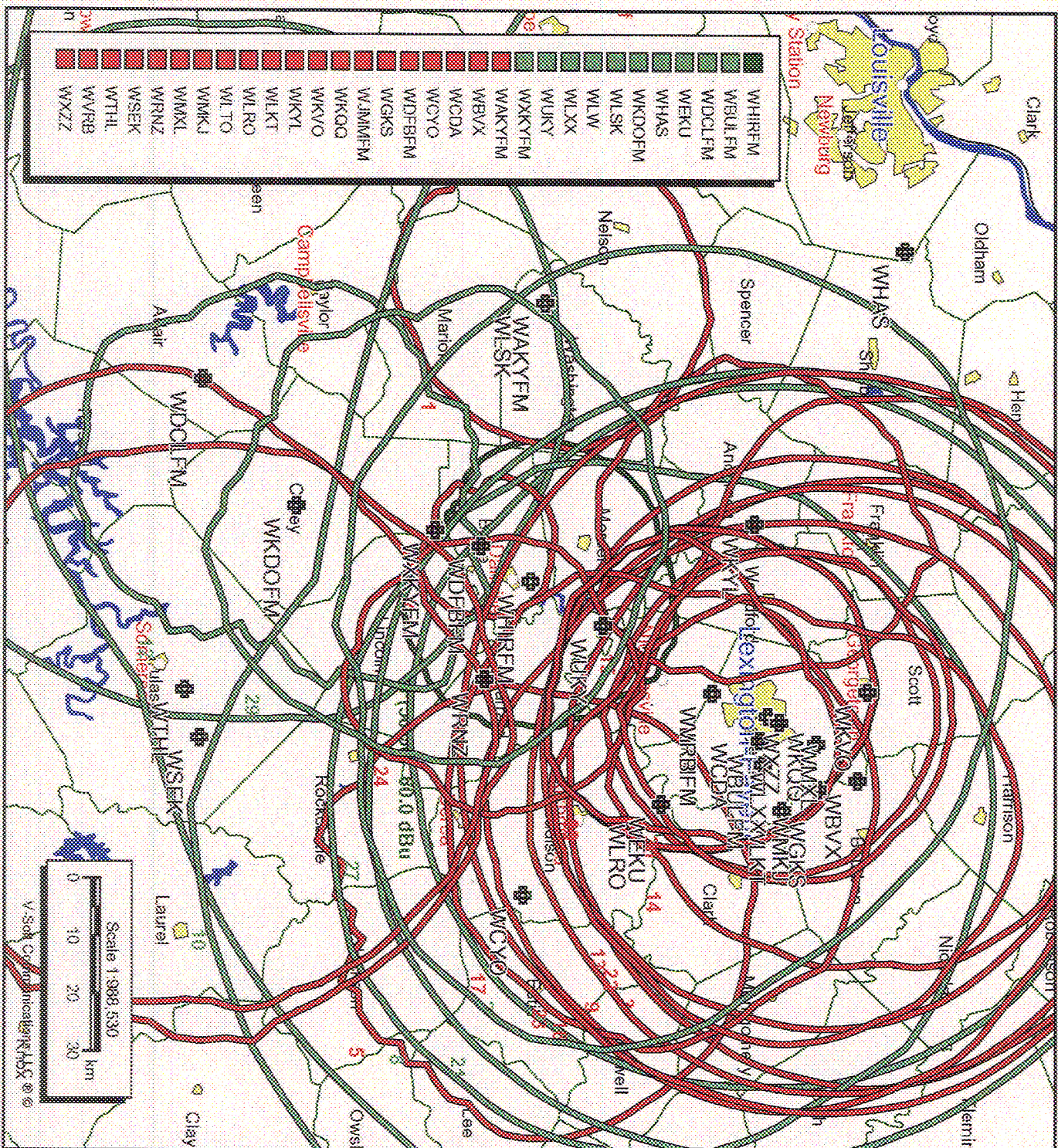


Exhibit A-4

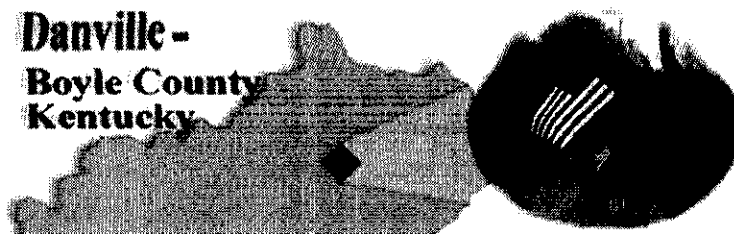
Service Count Population Report

Population Database: 2000 US Census (SF1)

	Service Pop	Running Total	%
5th Service (or >)	83,368	83,368	100.0

EXHIBIT 2

Danville - Boyle County Kentucky



◆ Lifestyle Home ◆ Media ◆ Utilities ◆ Religion ◆ Community Services ◆ Heritage

Heritage

◆ Danville ◆ Junction City ◆ Perryville



As a pivotal battle site of the American Civil War, Perryville is rich in historical value, beauty, and tradition. During the final stages of the American Revolution, James Harbeson and a group of settlers crossed the blue mountains of Virginia and found their way into the Bluegrass region of Kentucky. Finding a suitable site alongside the Chaplin River, the settlers built a fort next to a spring and a cave. This fort, dubbed Harbeson's Station after its founder, was the precursor to modern-day Perryville. The original settlers farmed the east bank of the Chaplin River; when troubles with local Indians arose, they would flee across the water and into the cave to seek shelter from attack. The cave, which can still be viewed today, formed the settlers' first line of defense. One day James Harbeson failed to reach the mouth of the cave in time.

Local legend holds that Harbeson disappeared; his head, however, was discovered about a mile from the fort, probably severed by hostile Indians. Dr. Jefferson J. Polk, long-time physician to 19th century Perryville, relates in his autobiography that Harbeson's wife then "took the head and managed to keep it in a complete state of preservation for many years."

Prospering as a farming community for decades, shortly after the War of 1812, two men named Edward Bullock and William Hall organized plans to build a village along the river, mere yards from the spot of the original fort. Bullock and Hall decided to name the village Perryville in honor of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, hero of the naval battle on Lake Erie. The Indians had long been driven out by previous settlers; it would be another 50 years until the hardship of warfare again fell upon the village's inhabitants.

In the late 1820's Bullock and Hall's dreams came to fruition. A line of buildings, built next to the green Chaplin River, formed the basis of the village of Perryville. Now called "Merchant's Row," these buildings still stand today and are occupied by merchants selling their wares. The vision of Edward Bullock and William Hall still remains strong for the modern-day inhabitants of Perryville.

The early nineteenth-century brought a revised interest in classical education for the small town. Many institutions of higher learning, mainly consisting of all-women's colleges, were established, including the Ewing Institute and Harmonia College. At least one of Harmonia College's graduates achieved national prominence. Carrie Nation, the national temperance leader, boarded at the Karrick-Parks house while living in Perryville. As Nation "cleaned

out" a number of local spots, it is believed that Perryville became the first location in the United States to exercise Local Option laws.

The event which hurled the small village of Perryville into the national spotlight occurred on October 8, 1862. On this date the horrific Battle of Perryville took place; 16,000 Confederate troops battled ferociously with 25,000 Union soldiers in what was to become one of the fiercest and most desperate struggles of the American Civil War. With casualties numbering over 7,500, skirmishes were fought in the town and cannonballs smashed through walls and roofs of homes, although the main part of the battle occurred two miles north of town. A majority of the inhabitants assisted with the wounded and all homes, churches, and buildings became a place of refuge and healing for the many troops who were left behind after the two opposing armies withdrew. In later years the streets of the town were named after the commanding officers of the battle; Union names adorn the streets on the west side of the river, while those on the east side are named after their Confederate counterparts.

In 1961, Perryville and the surrounding area were made part of a National Historic Landmark area. In 1973, the entire town of Perryville, because of the historic contribution the village has made towards American history, was put on the National register of Historic Places.



For more information about Perryville's history, click on the icon below.



You may also call 859-332-1862 for more information or e-mail tourbc@bellsouth.net

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Welcome to Perryville, Kentucky Site of the Battle of Perryville and Historic Merchants' Row



Senator Mitch McConnell presents grant to Perryville

On August 25, US Senator Mitch McConnell (KY) presented the Perryville Battlefield Preservation Association with a \$250,000 grant for the restoration of the Johnson-Brinton House. Once restored, this structure will become a town visitor center. Read more..

Pictured from left to right: Boyle County Judge Executive Tony Wilder, United States Senator Mitch McConnell, PBPA President Clarence Wyatt, Perryville Mayor Bruce Richardson.

Overview

"Such obstinate fighting I never had seen before or since," wrote Confederate Private Sam Watkins on the Battle of Perryville. "The guns were discharged so rapidly that it seemed the earth itself was in a volcanic uproar. The iron storm passed through our ranks, mangling and tearing men to pieces... Our men were dead and dying right in the very midst of this grand havoc of battle."

On October 8, 1862, Watkins and 18,000 Confederates clashed with 20,000 Union troops on the hills outside of Perryville. Nearly 8,000 soldiers were killed and wounded in what became Kentucky's largest Civil War battle. The Confederates' failure to attain a decisive victory kept Kentucky in Union hands for the remainder of the war, influenced northern Congressional elections and gave President Lincoln the political acumen needed to issue the preliminary version of the Emancipation Proclamation. Perryville indeed a site of national significance.

Now, 140 years later, Perryville is one of the most pristine battlefields in the nation. The presence of the battlefield, coupled with historic Merchants' Row, the town's antebellum commercial district, makes Perryville the ideal place to study 19th-century military and civilian life.

Because of the sacrifices made by the soldiers who fought here and because of its vast importance as a cultural resource, the Perryville Enhancement Project (PEP) was formed to preserve, interpret the battlefield and historic town. By building public-private partnerships, and through federal, state, and private funding, we have become one of the most active battlefield preservation organizations in the nation.

Welcome to Perryville! We hope you enjoy your visit to our site and we hope you will visit us in Central Kentucky soon!

For directions, click [here](#).

Find out where to stay in Historic Boyle County [here](#).

Learn what is happening in Boyle County during your visit [here](#).

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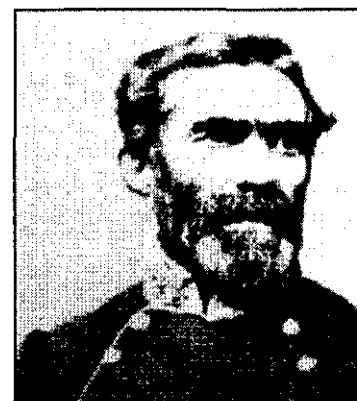
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History of the Battle of Perryville

In the summer of 1862, Confederate generals Braxton Bragg and Edmund Kirby Smith devised plans to invade Kentucky. In an attempt to procure supplies, enlist recruits, and to pull Union troops away from the vital railhead of Chattanooga, Tennessee, these Southern commanders instigated a two-pronged advance into the Commonwealth.



General Braxton Bragg
Confederate Commander
at Perryville

Kirby Smith left Knoxville on August 14 and entered the state. Two weeks later, Braxton Bragg's Confederates followed. By mid-September, Smith's soldiers had whipped a Federal force at Richmond and Bragg's troops had captured a Union garrison at Munfordville. The Confederate armies had captured Lexington, Frankfort, controlled most of central Kentucky, and threatened entire state.

Northern soldiers in Tennessee were quick to react to the Southern invasion. Moving from Nashville, Federal troops led by Major General Don Carlos Buell rushed to Bowling Green. As Bragg's occupation of Munfordville (where the Louisville and Nashville Railroad passed



General Don Carlos Buell
Union Commander
at Perryville

threatened Louisville, Buell hustled his forces to that city

Buell bolstered his force with thousands of recruits. To keep Smith's force at bay he sent 20,000 men toward Frankfort then ordered 58,000 soldiers converge upon Bragg's army at Bardstown. Traveling down the separate roads, the presence of the blue-clad Northern troops forced Confederate officers at Bardstown to withdraw their forces eastward to Perryville.

For months, a severe drought affected the area. As Union and

Confederate forces maneuvered around Perryville, both man and horse suffered intensely for want of water. Only stagnant pools were available for the thousands of thirsty soldiers. After the Union army left Louisville, some of the first casualties were caused by this dry, hot weather. One Union colonel wrote, "Today we passed two men laying on the roadside having died from sunstroke . . ." The heat was unbearable, and Perryville's Chaplin River was nearly dry.

On the night of October 7, the Southerners moved an advance unit of Arkansas troops between the dried waters of Bull Run and Doctor's Creek, located west of town. When Union forces reached the area, a reconnaissance mission proved that small pools of water were available in Doctor's Creek. The Union command ordered the water, and the heights overlooking it (called Peter Hill), secured. At 3:00 a.m. on October 8, Federal troops under Brigadier General Philip Sheridan moved on Peter's Hill, driving back the Arkansas soldiers. The Battle of Perryville had begun.

Braxton Bragg, who had left his army to inaugurate a Confederate governor in Frankfort, traveled to Harrodsburg, where he hoped to concentrate his forces. Bragg soon learned that a Federal force had been encountered at Perryville. As Bragg believed that the main body of Union troops was near Frankfort, he ordered his army at Perryville to attack. After waiting to hear the sounds of battle, Bragg rushed to Perryville to learn why his orders had not been followed. Upon reaching town, the Confederate commander discovered that his staff had chosen a "defensive-offensive" strategy. An incensed Bragg, who did not realize that his army was outnumbered, realigned the Southern forces and again ordered his 16,000 men to attack.

At 2:00 p.m. on October 8, a Confederate division under Major General Benjamin F. Cheatham crossed the dry Chaplin River, climbed the bluffs above, and struck the left flank of Major General Alexander McCook's

corps of Union soldiers, which numbered approximately 22,000

men. Encountering heavy resistance from Federal artillery and infantry, Confederates under Brigadier General Daniel S. Donelson were hit hard until a Rebel brigade led by Brigadier General George Maney captured Union Captain Charles Parsons' artillery, which anchored the Union left flank. Pushing the Federal army toward the west,

Cheatham's Confederates rolled back McCook's left toward the Russell House, which served as McCook's headquarters.



Russell House

One Confederate infantryman later recalled the Southern assault: "Such obstinate fighting I never had seen before or since," he wrote. "The guns were discharged so rapidly that it seemed the earth itself was in a volcanic uproar. The iron storm passed through our ranks, mangling and tearing men to pieces."



The H.P. Bottom House
From an 1885 photo

A few miles to the south, as Rebel officers Thomas Jones and John C. Brown hit the Union center, Major General Simon Buckner's Rebel division attacked McCook's right flank above the Henry P. Bottom House. These veteran Southerners also pushed the Federal troops back toward the Russell House. Although driven back, one Union officer declared that "the numerous dead bodies found upon the ground in front of the position

occupied shows that the enemy were severely punished."

The Union soldiers reformed their lines near the Russell House at the crossroads of the Mackville and Benton roads (now Hayes and Whites roads). Here, the Union army managed to check the Confederate advance. At this intersection, however, the Northern troops suffered some of their heaviest casualties. According to Union Colonel Michael Gooding, whose 22nd Indiana Infantry Regiment lost nearly 70 percent of its strength, the battle "ragged furiously; one after one, my men were cut down . . . Fiercer and fiercer grew the contest and more dreadful became the onslaught. Almost hand-to-hand, they fought at least five times their own number, often charging upon them with such fearlessness and impetuosity as would force them to reel and give way . . ." Although the Union army checked the Rebel attack, General McCook, who had been ordered not to attack until the next day, admitted that his force "was badly whipped."

As Buckner and Cheatham's divisions fought McCook's I Corps, Confederate Colonel Samuel Powell attacked Charles C. Gilbert's

III Corps on Peters' Hill west of town. Repulsed three times, Powell's beaten force limped back to Perryville. South of town, Confederate cavalryman Joseph Wheeler kept Major General Thomas L. Crittenden's II corps of Union soldiers at bay. With nearly 1,000 horsemen, Wheeler's men marched and countermarched, making the Federal troops believe that they faced equal or superior numbers. After five hours of intense fighting, night fell upon the battlefield, ending the bloodshed.

The Confederates had won a tactical victory but encountered a strategic defeat. Although the Rebel army whipped the Federal left, Bragg was forced to withdraw his outnumbered Southern army from the region and from the state, ending his invasion and dashing the hopes of a Confederate Kentucky. The Battle of Perryville, which was the largest Civil War battle in the Commonwealth, killed and wounded more than 7,500 Union and Confederate troops.

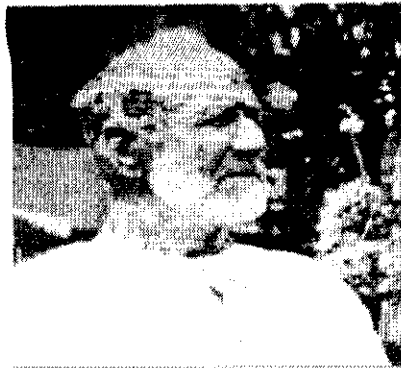
The thousands of casualties lay scattered over hundreds of acres. A Federal cavalryman later described the horrific post-battle scene. "We found that the Rebels had left during the night," he wrote. "We marched over the battlefield. It was a horrible sight. For four miles the fields are strewn with the dead of both parties. Some are torn to pieces and some in the dying agonies of death. The ambulances are unable to take all the wounded . . . A large pile of legs and arms are lying around that the Rebel doctors could not cut off."

For months, hundreds of wounded soldiers remained in Perryville under the care of the town's 300 citizens. In addition, thousands of injured and sick troops convalesced in Danville, Harrodsburg, Bardstown, and other local communities. Union surgeon G. G. Shumard recalled that a "large number of sick and wounded were scattered about the country in houses, barns, stables, sheds, or wherever they could obtain shelter sufficient to protect them from the weather. Another doctor remarked that "Every house was a hospital, all crowded, with very little to eat." Although the battle was over, the number of dead continued to mount. "For months," wrote Perryville doctor Jefferson J. Polk, "hundreds of the wounded came every week." Bullet-holes and bloodstains in local homes remind modern inhabitants of the horrors that the Civil War brought to Perryville on that hot, dry day in October 1862.



Signatures from recovering troops still remain in some buildings that were used as field hospitals during the Battle of Perryville.

As Union troops hastily buried their own dead in regimental plots, local residents were left to inter the dead Confederates. Local farmer, cabinetmaker and justice of the peace Henry P.



Henry P. Bottom

Bottom, whose property was strewn with corpses, buried a majority of the Southern sold With several field hands and neighbors, Bottom buried sev hundred Confederates in two large pits. This mass grave is located in what is now the Perryville Battlefield State Historic Site.

The Union dead were first buried at various sites near Perryville.

"It seems hard to throw men in together and heap earth upon them," wrote a member of the 21st Wisconsin Infantry, "but it is far better than to have them moldering in the sun." Most of the dead were quickly buried in shallow graves. As late as October 16, one Union officer noted that "There are hundreds of men being eaten by the buzzards hogs." For weeks, the stench of death lingered over the battlefield. The Union dead were later moved to Camp Nelson Jessamine County, and many Federal soldiers who died of wounds were buried in Danville, Lebanon, and other cemeteries around the Commonwealth.

These horrible conditions lasted in Perryville for months after the battle. Soldiers died every day until December 24, 1862. Although no one died on Christmas Eve, the deaths continued the following day. While the Perryville hospitals closed on March 23, 1863, the last recorded death directly attributed to the battle was on June 30, 1863, more than eight months after the fight.

Had the Confederate army won a decisive victory at Perryville, probable that the entire course of the Civil War would have been different. As Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Dr. James M. McPherson has written, "It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the Confederacy would have won the war if it could have gained Kentucky, and conversely, that the Union's success in retaining Kentucky as a base for invasions of the Confederate heartland brought eventual Union victory." Not only was Perryville the battle for Kentucky, it was a battle for the entire nation.

To read eyewitness accounts of the Battle of Perryville, click here.

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History of Perryville, Kentucky

During the final stages of the American Revolution, James Harbeson and a group of settlers crossed the blue mountains of Virginia and found their way into the Bluegrass region of Kentucky. Finding a suitable site alongside the Chaplin River, the settlers built a fort next to a spring and cave. This fort, dubbed Harbeson's Station after its founder, was the precursor to modern-day Perryville. The settlers farmed the east bank of the Chaplin River. When troubles with local Indians arose, they would flee across the water and into the cave to seek shelter from attack. The cave, which can still be viewed today, formed the settlers' first line of defense. One day James Harbeson failed to reach the mouth of the cave in time. Local legend holds that Harbeson disappeared. His head, however, was discovered about a mile from the fort, probably severed by hostile Indians. Dr. Jefferson J. Polk, physician to 19th century Perryville, relates in his autobiography that Harbeson's wife then "took the head and managed to keep it in a complete state of preservation for many years."



The Cave

Prospering as a farming community for decades, shortly after the War of 1812 two men named Edward Bullock and William Hall organized plans to build a village along the river, mere yards from

the spot of the original fort. Bullock and Hall decided to name village Perryville in honor of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, hero of the naval battle on Lake Erie. The Indians had long been driven out by previous settlers, it would be another 50 years until the hardship of warfare again fell upon the town's inhabitants.



Lattimer House

In the late 1830s, Bullock and Hall's dreams came into fruition. A line of buildings built next to the green Chaplin River, formed the basis of the village of Perryville. Now called "Merchants' Row," these buildings still stand today and are occupied by merchants selling their

wares. The vision of Edward Bullock and William Hall still remains strong for the modern-day inhabitants of Perryville.

The early nineteenth century brought a revised interest in class education for the small town. Many institutions of higher learning, mainly consisting of all-women's colleges, were established, including the Ewing Institute, the Elmwood Academy, and Harmonia College. At least one of Harmonia College's graduates achieved national prominence--Carrie Nation, the national temperance leader, boarded at the Karrick-Parks house while living in Perryville. As Nation "cleaned out" a number of local spots, it is believed that Perryville became the first location in the United States to exercise Local Option laws.

The event that hurled the small village of Perryville into the national spotlight occurred on October 8, 1862. On this date the horrific Battle of Perryville took place; 16,000 Confederate troops ferociously battled 22,000 Union soldiers (out of 58,000 present) in what was to become one of the



Elmwood Inn

fiercest and most desperate struggles of the American Civil War. With more than 7,500 casualties, skirmishes were fought in town and cannonballs smashed through walls and roofs of homes, although the majority of the fighting occurred two miles north of town. Many of the town's inhabitants assisted with the wounded and all homes, churches, and buildings became a place of refuge and healing for the many troops who were left behind after the two opposing armies withdrew. In later years the streets of town were named after the commanding officers of the battle—Union names adorn the streets on the west side of the river, while those on the east side are named after their Confederate counterparts.

In 1961, Perryville and the surrounding area was made part of

National Historic Landmark area. In 1973, the entire town of Perryville, because of the contribution the village has made toward American history, was put on the National Register of Historic Places.

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The Sleet Family circa 1890

Sleettown

The Birth of a Community

Perryville, Kentucky, is most recognized for its place in American history because of the Battle of Perryville in 1862. It was Kentucky's most intense Civil War engagement. Yet as one begins to study this remarkable community, a touching story of freed perseverance and hope emerges—the story of Sleettown.

Sleettown, a self-sufficient community of freed slaves, represents a fascinating dynamic in Southern history. Black townships dotted the landscape of southern states during the Reconstruction Era; freed slaves sought to claim their independence through land ownership and economic self-sufficiency. Like other African Americans throughout the South, the appeal of freedom drew the Sleet family to the rich farmlands outside of Perryville in pursuit of independence. It was in such communities—separated from the influence and governance of whites—that many black families first tasted freedom.

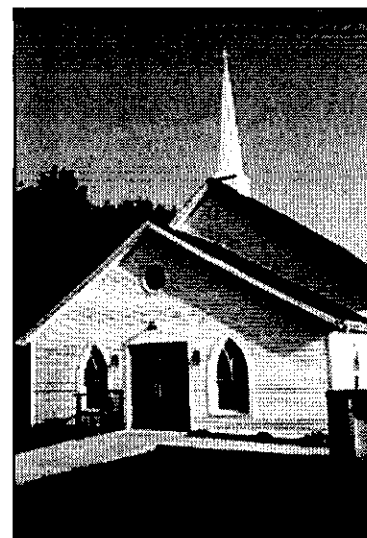
Founding Family—The Slets

The story of the Sleet family began in Mercer County, Kentucky, at the beginning of the 19th century. Dated August 4, 1836, the will of Reubin Sleet, a Mercer County slaveholder, makes the first reference of Warner—the patriarch of the African-American Sleet family. Upon Reubin's death, Warner and his wife, Octavia (an Apache Indian) were willed to Lucy Ann Peter, Reubin's daughter.

Although records do not give a date, Warner and Octavia Sleet moved, most likely with their new owner, to Boyle County. Census data shows that each of their three sons—Henry (c. 1842), Pre-

(c. 1844), and George (c. 1850)—was born in Boyle County.

Through the efforts of these three brothers, Sleettown emerged just west of Perryville during the Reconstruction Era. And although each played an important role in the community's development, Henry and Preston were particularly committed to the success of Sleettown.



1890/First Baptist Church

Sleettown—1865 through 1931

At the close of the Civil War, residents in Perryville were working to overcome the losses incurred by the devastating Battle of Perryville. Farmers began re-tilling the land, and the commercial district began rebuilding its businesses. Just west of this town, Henry and Preston Sleet began laying foundation for Sleettown.

Although the official purchase of the property recognized as Sleettown is not recorded until 1880 at the Boyle County Courthouse, deed records suggest that the Sleet family had resided and sharecropped this land as early as 1865. Records from 1880 through the early 1890s show that the Sleet family continued to purchase property around the initial parcel of land, ever increasing the size of Sleettown.

The spirit of Sleettown existed, however, not in its boundaries in the stories of its residents. Raymond Sleet, a descendant of Preston, remembered Sleettown having its "own store, [and a] restaurant that would be a honky-tonk nowadays...." Several homes and a cemetery also filled the Sleettown community.

Hattie Sleet married Arthur Sleet, one of Preston's grandsons, remembers the spirit of fellowship at Sleettown. Neighbors worked together on the farm (tending to the land, hunting and fishing) and in the homes (helping one another with the cooking and tidying up). At night, neighbors would visit with one another while their children played games.

The Sleets opened their community to other black families near including the Pattersons, the Swanns and the Popes. Even though Sleettown remained a black community, the relationship with neighboring whites was open and friendly. Often blacks and whites would come together in the evenings to visit or play a game of cards.

The kindred spirit felt by each member of the community proved Sleettown its success. The enjoyment and freedom of daily life

Sleettown proved unique in a time of hardship and discrimination

A Family Makes its Mark on History

For nearly 70 years, Sleettown served as home to many of the African-American families in western Boyle County. For its residents, it was the gateway to freedom. From slaves to sharecroppers to landowners, Henry, Preston and George Sleet and their families—pursued the American dream at Sleettown.

Late 19th-century life in Southern America included black townships, much like the one near Perryville. But Sleettown remains unique. The community gave its residents the opportunity for economic self-sufficiency and personal growth. Few towns could claim such prosperity. Even more remarkable is that Sleettown embraced its white neighbors in an era defined by segregation and prejudice.

By 1931, the last of the Sleets left Sleettown and joined the community of Perryville. The legacy of Sleettown, however, lives on through the work of the Sleet family. From business owners to city councilmen, the Sleets have been active in the Perryville community—and beyond. Most notably is Moneta Sleet Jr., who in 1969, became the first African American to win the Pulitzer Prize in photography. He is best remembered for his documentation of the Civil Rights movement, including the touching photograph of Coretta Scott King at her husband's funeral.



Coretta Scott King and her daughter, Bernice, at the funeral of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Atlanta, 1968. Photographed by Moneta J Sleet Jr.

The story of the Sleet family—and of Sleettown—is the story of America. From virtually nothing, a remarkable family emerged. It is in their story that one fully realizes the American dream—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

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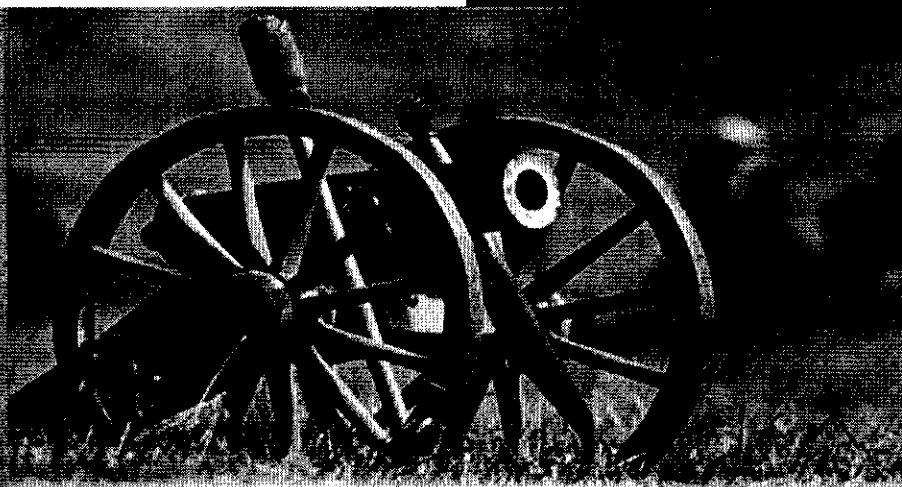
Educational Opportunities

Perryville Main Street/
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PEP Overview

The Perryville Enhancement Project is a non-profit organization charged with preserving and interpreting Kentucky's largest Civil War battlefield ground and the historic town of Perryville. Four in 1991, the PEP has become one of the most active battlefield preservation organizations in the nation.

Through grant funding, private donations, and public-private partnerships, the PEP has made great progress. In 1993, the Association secured \$2.5 million Federal Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) award for land acquisition.

Other sources of funding include generous contributions from the Kentucky General Assembly, the Kentucky Heritage Council, the Kentucky Department of Parks, the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites, the Conservation Fund, and the Honorable Order of Kentucky Colonels.



Since 1995, the PEP has purchased more than 25 properties, increasing the amount of protected battlefield land from 98 ac to more than 550 acres. In addition, the Association has secured several crucial battlefield structures, including the Crawford House (Confederate headquarters acquired in 1997) and the Dye House (Confederate headquarters acquired in 2002). For a detailed map of acquired land, click [here](#).

The PEP is also protecting Merchants' Row, the town's 19th-

century commercial district. Working with a renowned restoration architect, we will preserve and interpret this historic mercantile area, highlighting Perryville's rich commercial history.

PEP Facts

The Perryville Enhancement Project (PEP) is a non-profit organization devoted to the interpretation and preservation of battle lands and the historic town of Perryville. Founded in 1990, the organization has been successful in its numerous achievements in the field of preservation. In 1993, the Congressionally-appointed Civil War Advisory Commission named Perryville as a Priority-One Class-A Battlefield. This designation ranks Perryville as one of the top eleven battlefields in need of preservation and ranks the site as one of the top eleven battlefields in terms of overall historic importance out of 384 conflicts included in the study.

Grants and Awards

- \$2.5 million Federal Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act award (ISTEA), now known as TEA-21, earmarked for battlefield land acquisition and enhancements.
- More than \$300,000 in ISTEA matching funds raised from the Conservation Fund, the Honorable Order of Kentucky Colonels, the Civil War Trust, and the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites. Funding also earmarked for land acquisition.
- \$800,000 from the 1998 Kentucky budget surplus to be used for site development and interpretation.
- \$300,000 from the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund for land acquisition.
- \$475,000 from 2000 General Assembly and \$325,000 Department of Parks Bond Issue for land.
- Grants from the American Battlefield Protection Program, the Kentucky Heritage Council, and private citizens helped develop a document that outlines battlefield interpretive improvements, educational programs, and tourism development materials and activities.



The above monies have been spent to acquire and stabilize historic properties. New funding is needed to carry forward the mission and provide educational programming and economic development opportunities.

Properties Acquired

- More than **25** properties acquired, bringing protected battlefield land to more than **600 acres**. Secured the site of future visitors' center, museum, and interpretive area
- Acquired the Crawford House and Spring. The house served as Confederate General Braxton Bragg's headquarters and as a field hospital.
- Secured the historic Dye House and Farm. The house was headquarters building and field hospital, and the farm will eventually house Park maintenance and recreational equipment, which is currently located on battlefield land. evidenced in our *Perryville Interpretive and Management Plan*, this relocation will open key battlefield land for interpretation.
- Protective easements are being written to protect more than 300 additional acres of battlefield land. Negotiations continue with property owners to purchase battlefield land or protective easements.
- The Association has also purchased and protected Merchants' Row, Perryville's historic 19th-century commercial district. Many of these buildings will become museums, further enhancing the economic viability of downtown Perryville.

Community Relations, Education, Tourism Development

In addition to preserving battlefield land, the Association continually focused on educating the public about the Battle of Perryville, the history of the town, and current preservation efforts. Each year the Association sponsors an array of educational initiatives for students of all levels.

Perryville Enhancement Project data indicates more than 100,000 people visited the battlefield in 2000. As the battlefield and town are preserved, the local economy will benefit from increased visitors, increased jobs, and increased revenue.

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